An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Evacuees Moving Out of B.C. in Record Numbers

Details Announced

Convention Program to Include Study of Resettlement Problems

TORONTO, Ont.—A program outlining the procedures and agenda to be followed at the Ontario Provincial Convention to be held in Toronto on May 25 and 26 has been issued jointly by the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy and the Citizenship Defence Committee.

Called for the purpose of discussing the various problems experienced by the Japanese people in their attempts to re-establish themselves into normal community life, the convention will cover discussions of government policy and legislation on deportation and resettlement, housing and employment, adoption of a constitution for the provincial organization, and ways and means of raising funds for expenses. The most important points to be discussed will be covered by committees.

Briefing the convention will be reports analyzing the difficulties confronting the Japanese persons in Canada. This report will provide the factual background for discussions to follow.

Delegates, both official and unofficial, of all areas and organizations will meet in Toronto during the weekend and report back to their respective organizations the conclusions of the convention.

[illegible] debate, a feature of the JCCD Educational Committee will be held on Friday evening, May [illegible] the proposition, [illegible] the Secrecy of the [illegible] menace to world [illegible]. On the following night, a Convention Dance is being [illegible] for the benefit of convention delegates.

The program of events scheduled for the convention follows:

Registration—1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., Saturday, May 25. Out-of-town delegates should register by mail if possible.

Fee—$2.00 per delegate, to include banquet.

Place—Labour Lyceum, Spadina at St. Andrew's, Toronto.

SATURDAY, May 25.

3:00 p.m.—Opening speeches by Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Sasaki on the purpose of convention and the adoption of program.

4:00 p.m.—Election of committees to study government policy and legislation, housing and employment, formation of a provincial organization and its constitution, budget and finance.

4:30 p.m.—General report by Citizenship Defence Committee dealing with review of deportation and court action, government policy and legislation, housing and employment, provincial organization and its constitution, finances and budget, and proposal for a national federation.

6:30 p.m.—Banquet.

8:30 p.m.—Dance.

SUNDAY, May 26.

10:00 a.m.—Discussion of committees' report on government policy and legislation, housing and employment.

2:00 p.m.—Discussion of committees' report on provincial organization and its constitution, budget, and finance.

4:00 p.m.—Election of provincial committee.

4:30 p.m.—Discussion on organization, finance, functions of headquarters, and publication of national federation.

5:00 p.m.—Adjournment.

National Federation Should Avoid Hyphenated Canadianism - S.A.Y.C.

STIRLING, Alta.—A suggestion that the proposed national federation should not be confined to [illegible] groups of Japanese [illegible] has been made by the [illegible] Youth Council [illegible] to Kinzie Hidaka, executive [illegible] the Citizenship [illegible].

[illegible] letter signed [illegible] and M. [illegible] stated that the [illegible] include Canadians [illegible] their racial [illegible] they are interested [illegible] problem."

[illegible] suggestion [illegible] federation [illegible] text of [illegible] proposed [illegible] Southern [illegible] deliberated [illegible] different [illegible] the following:

MADE ALL CANADIANS

[illegible] feels that the [illegible] up of Canadians [illegible] that their racial [illegible] they are interested [illegible] problem in Canada [illegible] are to set up a wholly Japanese organization at present, we would inevitably have to change it over later on to an organization which can be easily absorbed by the Canadian society.

"B. Some members of Parliament have objected to hyphenated Canadians. By making our federation solely for those only of Japanese origin, we are encouraging hyphenation. Hence, we must try to avoid this error.

"C. We, who are Canadians, should therefore assume the leadership of the proposed federation since we are better qualified in that we do not have the language handicap to surmount and that we, as a younger generation, have a moral obligation to fulfill.

"D. With the valuable experience that the Isseis have, if they will be willing to act in an advisory capacity, the federation would be strengthened by their inclusion and will still be able to speak with a Canadian voice.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

"E. The Council suggests that the structure of the federation be:

1. made up of delegates from specified areas according to ap-

(Continued on page 7)

9 Fraser Valley Farms Sold for $20,911

Nine farms in the Fraser Valley formerly owned by Japanese have been sold to veterans, the sale price in all instances being the cost price to the original Japanese owners, reported the Vancouver Province May 3. The total price of the farms was $20,911.

This information, said the report, was tabled in Commons on May 2 by Secretary of State Paul Martin in reply to a question placed on the order paper by George Cruickshank, Liberal member for Fraser Valley.

No Change in Policy, Says Premier Manning

EDMONTON, Alta.—There has been no change in the agreement with the Federal Government regulating the residence of Japanese in Alberta, Premier Manning stated on May 11.

The Premier was commenting on a report from B.C. Japanese camps that many Japanese families were hoping to establish permanent residence on the prairies.

B.C. Asks for Law To Exclude Japanese

VANCOUVER, B.C.—British Columbia has asked the federal government for legislation preventing the people of Japanese race returning to B.C. coastal areas after the Wartime Emergency Act expires, Gordon Wismer said May 15, according to the Canadian Press.

In an interview on his return from Ottawa Mr. Wismer said he is certain that federal legislation could be framed to compel Japanese who are Canadian citizens to live in certain designated parts of Canada.

Toronto Group Issues Pamphlet On Japanese

A new pamphlet "Citizens, Not Exiles" has been issued by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. The pamphlet briefly summarizes the deportation issue and the court actions involved. Copies may be secured from the Committee headquarters, 212 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto.

519 Persons Relocate in April; New Receiving Centres Planned In Central and Eastern Canada

The once overflowing population of the temporary housing centres in interior British Columbia has taken a sharp drop as the number of Japanese evacuees moving out of British Columbia reached a record high of 519 persons for the month of April.

Evacuees are still moving out of B.C. by the hundreds, and indications are that this will keep up for several months at least.

The figures released this week by the Department of Labor's Japanese Division revealed that 369 adults and 150 children moved east in April.

Large numbers of evacuees are expected to leave B.C. next month for northern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as soon as hostels can be established in each of these areas.

Groups of resettlers will be received at these hostels and sheltered until they can be redistributed into suitable homes and jobs.

The total Japanese population in B.C. is estimated at around 14,000 at the end of April. The figure is now probably well below the 14,000 mark since relocation has been continuing without a let-up in May.

April figures show that 173 persons left from Slocan, 104 from New Denver, 88 from Lemon Creek, and 19 from Tashme.

The most favored destination of the resettlers was farming district of southern Ontario.

One family, J. Mizuno with wife and four children, pioneered into a new territory when they arrived as first resettlers to Prince Edward Island at a place called Central Bedeque.

This marks the first time that people of Japanese origin are to be found in all of the nine provinces.

Bulk of Repatriates From B.C. Centres

Of the 1,500 persons who will voluntarily leave for Japan at the end of this month, 1,200 to 1,300 will be made up of people in B.C. and the rest from Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario.

It was estimated last week that 260 persons had applied from Slocan and Lemon Creek together, 100 from Greenwood, and 350 from Tashme. Swelling the number will be repatriates from scattered centres in B.C. and road camps.

Two U.S. transports will call for the repatriates at Vancouver. The first vessel, Marine Angel, will carry approximately 650 persons, mostly those from Tashme, Greenwood, and the B.C. road camps. The second, General Gordon, will carry the remaining 800 persons.

Sailing dates are May 28 for the Marine Angel and May 31 for the General Gordon.

Chief reasons for leaving Canada: family obligations, desire to see their relatives, and in the case of some old people, to retire.

Editor To Attend Ontario Conference

WINNIPEG, Man.—As a delegate of the Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association, Mr. T. Umezuki, editor of the Japanese section of The New Canadian, will leave Winnipeg on May 23 to attend the Ontario Provincial Conference in Toronto. During his 10-14 day stay in eastern Canada, Mr. Umezuki will visit Hamilton, Montreal and other cities.

Rev. Uemura Expected To Speak In Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—Arrangements are being made here to have Rev. Tamaki Uemura, a woman minister of the Japan Christian Church, speak to the Japanese people of Toronto in the Church of All Nations on the evening of June 1. She is expected to visit Toronto in the last week of May.

Mrs. Uemura left Yokohama on May 8 for America, a privilege granted her by the United States. The fifty-five year old, Wellesley-educated woman minister is the first Japanese of either sex to be admitted to America since Pearl Harbor.

Citizenship Bill Is Approved by House of Commons

OTTAWA—The Canadian Citizenship Bill, aimed at creating greater national unity through a common citizenship, was approved on May 14 by the Commons, ending a lengthy debate on the principles, ideals and rights of citizenship, the Canadian Press reported.

Formal third and final reading of the measure was deferred until the next sitting of the House, in all six amendments were made.

The bill, sponsored by Hon. Paul Martin, secretary of state, will have these effects once it is proclaimed:

1. Establish and recognize Canadian citizenship. Formerly, the only definition of citizenship was found in the Immigration Act. In future, all Canadian passports will carry the words "Canadian citizen."

2. Women will be given the right to decide their own nationality. Previously women have been classed as persons under a disability and automatically assumed the nationality of their husbands. A Canadian woman who marries a man of another nationality now will be able to retain Canadian citizenship if she wishes.

3. Women who marry Canadians will qualify for Canadian citizenship one year after establishing residence.

4. A native-born Canadian, a British subject domiciled in Canada, brides of Canadian servicemen and all those who now possess naturalization certificates will be declared Canadian citizens immediately upon proclamation.

5. Non-Canadians who have served in the Canadian armed forces outside of Canada will qualify for citizenship after one year of such service.

6. The bill will maintain the status of British subject with the advantages that Canadian citizenship papers will be supplied upon request after the legal period of residence — five years. Once in possession of citizenship papers, they will have the right of entry into Canada and the right to Canadian diplomatic protection.

7. Naturalized Canadians will lose their citizenship if they remain out of the Dominion for six years or more without declaring intention to remaining Canadians.

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Clarifying the Deportation Issue

It is becoming more and more apparent from the recurring debate in the House of Commons regarding the Japanese question that the majority of the members are not possessed with essential background information on the issue.

On the one hand a group of British Columbia members continue their attacks against the Canadian Japanese while on the other hand another group holds itself ready to answer the anti-Japanese charges and to plead just treatment for the minority, and there has been an unfortunate tendency for the members to take sides on political basis.

The attacks on the Japanese are along several lines. One is that the Japanese as a whole are an unassimilable, undesirable and disloyal people whom Canada would do well to be rid of. Second is that British Columbia has carried the Japanese burden long enough and it is time that the other provinces shared the burden; failing that the Japanese should be deported. Third, that at least all those who asked for repatriation to Japan should be deported without fuss, disregarding the fact that many had later cancelled their requests.

It would seem a little drastic to accept without question the view that the Japanese as a race are undesirable and disloyal to Canada. A number of instances, it is true, has been advanced in the House to illustrate the disloyalty of the Japanese. But to what extent these cases are typical and genuine has not been made clear.

For example, it has been charged that 1,600 Japanese Canadians went to Japan or were in Japan immediately before the war and joined the Japanese army. It seems a little absurd, however, to assume that the 1,600 persons in question were capable of bearing arms and marching with the Japanese army, when, according to reliable information, the majority of them were women or children under sixteen.

Again, if the majority of the Canadian Japanese were disloyal to Canada, it would be difficult to explain why the largest and most influential Japanese Canadian organization, the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League, reaffirmed its loyalty to Canada after Pearl Harbor, or why it protested the ban against Japanese Canadian enlistments in the armed forces. It would be difficult to explain the whole-hearted manner in which the Japanese supported Canada's victory loan and Red Cross campaigns throughout the war. It would be difficult to explain why so many of them volunteered for the Canadian army, and why we regard it as a triumph when some 150 to 200 of them were finally accepted as recruits.

The contention that the Japanese should be deported because they are not wanted by any of the provinces is, we believe, not acceptable to any decent Canadian.

The third contention, that those who requested repatriation to Japan during the war should be deported regardless of whether or not they changed their minds later, has, on its face, some merit. The deciding factor, however, is whether that request can be interpreted with reasonable certainty as an indication of disloyalty. If that certainly is not there, an opportunity for inquiry should be provided.

The widespread protest against the deportation orders in council is based on the contention that the requests for repatriation were secured under circumstances which left a great deal of doubt as to the implication of those requests. Considerable evidence has been accumulated to back this up.

It would not be so bad if, under the circumstances, the deportation orders provided an opportunity to examine the evidence and to hold an individual inquiry where such an inquiry is requested. But they do not. As it is pointed out in an article on this page, the authority over deportation is vested in the hands of the Minister of Labor, and the deportee has no opportunity to defend himself against the charge of disloyalty contained in the orders in council. The orders have, therefore, the effect of mass indictment, mass judgment, and mass sentence.

It may be recalled that the Minister of Justice in defending actions taken under certain other orders in council stated:

"Under the authority granted by parliament there is at times interference with what would be the normal exercise of privileges of individuals resulting from the great charter."

The minister, however, does not come to the conclusion that because such interference with personal rights are permitted at times it is in all cases justified. For the minister adds:

"I quite admit that every time it is done the matter has to be justified on the basis of the case in which it was done." (Hansard, p. 1876.)

What then are the merits in the case of Japanese deportation orders? We believe there are two aspects. First is to be found in the broad background information and history of the Japanese problem on the B.C. coast, to understand why some members are so zealously and, we believe, sincerely advocating the [illegible] of Japanese from B.C. as undesirable people. This background information is presented in an unbiased and authoritative study, "The Japanese Canadians" by Young, Reid and Carrothers. (University of Toronto Press).

The second aspect concerns the more immediate wartime record of the handling of Japanese Canadian affairs which takes in all the circumstances which led up to and the actual securing of "voluntary" repatriation requests. After following the Japanese [illegible] closely, The New Canadian is of the opinion that nothing less than a Royal Commission investigation will serve to bring together all the pertinent facts of the case, and that the matter is of sufficient importance as to merit such a thorough investigation.

It should be noted that the existence of the orders in council does not commit the government to take the drastic actions authorized. Furthermore, the proposed deportation is not a matter of vital urgency. The New Canadian is confident that the government, after reconsidering the matter in the light of [illegible] information and [illegible], will find it necessary to [illegible] the drastic [illegible] provided in the orders.

If, however, the government [illegible] must proceed with the [illegible] deportation it would be advisable for them to refer the orders in council to the parliament. The parliament has asked for and is **entitled to an opportunity to give its consideration and study to the proposed deportation plans.**

Principle Features of the Deportation Orders

By D.S.K.

SO MUCH heated and divergent views have been expressed during recent weeks in the House of Commons regarding the Japanese deportation question, that it may be useful to review some of its principle features.

As a result of a "voluntary" repatriation survey conducted last year, it was discovered that 10,347 persons of Japanese race in Canada, including women and children, had indicated a desire to be sent to Japan.

On December 15, 1945, under the authority of the War Measures Act, the government passed a series of three orders in council to arrange for the deportation of these people. In the meantime, a considerable part of 10,000 persons had cancelled their previous requests, most of them doing so after V-J day.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 7355 which provides for the deportation begins with the following preamble:

"Whereas during the course of the war with Japan certain Japanese nationals manifested their sympathy with or support of Japan by making requests for repatriation to Japan and otherwise;

"And whereas other persons of the Japanese race have requested or may request that they be sent to Japan;

"And whereas it is deemed desirable that provisions be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above;

"And whereas it is considered necessary by reason of the war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provisions be made accordingly . . ."

The order then specifies four classes of persons who may be deported at the discretion and the authority of the Minister of Labor. The four classes are:

1. Japanese nationals who had requested repatriation or were held in detention on September 2, 1945;

2. Naturalized persons of Japanese race who requested repatriation and had not cancelled that request prior to September 2, 1945;

3. Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who requested repatriation and had not cancelled that request prior to the making out of their deportation orders; and

4. Wives and children under sixteen of above groups.

The order provides further that: **"any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation . . . (shall) . . . be deemed to be in legal custody."**

IT MAY be noted that the charge of manifesting "sympathy with or support of Japan" is not laid against other than the Japanese nationals in P.C. 7355, but the matter is taken care of in P.C. 7356 which provides for the revocation of naturalization from deported persons.

P.C. 7356 contains the following preamble;

"Whereas by Order in Coun[illegible] P.C. 7355 of 15th of Decem[illegible] 1945, provision is made for [illegible] deportation of persons who [illegible] ing the course of the war, ha[illegible] requested to be removed or [illegible] to an enemy country or [illegible] rwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such action shown themselves to be unfit [illegible] permanent residence in Canada . . ."

Taking the two orders together there is an inference that all persons who requested repatriation to Japan are disloyal to Canada even though not all of them are to be made subject to deportation. In the case of naturalized Canadians the determining factor is the date on which the request was cancelled.

THE MAJORITY opinion of the Supreme Court judges was that the orders in council are valid except where it concerns one of the four deportable classes—the wives and children of the deportee[illegible].

Although the judges were agreed that the right of habeas corpus protection is not taken away, [illegible] for practical purposes that protection is non existent since it is not necessary to [illegible] the order in council in order to [illegible] habeas corpus writs. The [illegible] point which may [illegible] is the reality of consent [illegible] is no arguing [illegible] the request for repatriation.

REASONS ADVANCED by [illegible] who support the orders in council are [illegible] requested repatriation [illegible] country during war [illegible] loyal and [illegible] needed, (2) [illegible] tion and revocation [illegible] tion are [illegible] statutes, and may [illegible] the Governor [illegible] of emergency, and [illegible] in council are a [illegible] way of dealing with [illegible] and for that reason [illegible] to the normal procedure.

The orders [illegible] tack on the ground [illegible] quests for repatriation [illegible] always made voluntarily [illegible] any case cannot [illegible] proof of disloyalty [illegible] examination, [illegible] hardships on many [illegible] cons, (4) [illegible] opportunity for [illegible] remaining circumstances [illegible] considered, and [illegible] should be [illegible] approve [illegible]

The Status of Nisei Deportees

The Secretary of State, Paul Martin, has stated that the Canadian Citizenship bill and the Japanese deportation orders are two distinct and separate matters. The minister was referring, no doubt, to the intent and the operation of the two. The future status of the deportees is another matter which will be determined, or at least largely guided, by the new bill.

No doubt exists concerning the status of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons being deported to Japan, ignoring for the moment the possibility that the Privy Council would rule invalid the order in council providing for revocation of naturalization. Naturalized persons then will lose their Canadian citizenship under P.C. 7356 at the moment they leave Canada. By applying to leave Canada before the Privy Council ruling, they are apparently willing to forfeit their status.

But there is some doubt concerning the status of Canadian-born persons who, whether they are minors or over twenty-one, are accompanying their parents to Japan.

The new bill provides that natural-born Canadians may lose their citizenship under certain conditions. The conditions may be enumerated as follows:

1. A Canadian citizen who acquires a foreign citizenship when outside of Canada. (section 16.)

2. Canadian-born persons with dual nationality who makes a declaration, after reaching twenty-one or after marriage, renouncing their Canadian citizenship. (section 15.)

3. Minor children whose responsible parent loses his citizenship status under 1 or 2. These children may, however, become Canadian citizens again by declaring within one year of reaching twenty-one his wish to resume Canadian citizenship.

4. The Governor in Council may revoke the citizenship of children whose responsible parent loses his naturalization under conditions laid down in the bill. (section 23.)

It would follow from these provisions that any person with dual nationality and over twenty-one will automatically lose his Canadian citizenship when he leaves Canada. The Governor in Council has the authority, if it wishes to exercise it, to revoke the citizenship of natural-born Canadians in certain other cases. But it is probable that new legislation will be required if it is intended to revoke the citizenship of all natural-born persons now being deported to Japan. Whether an order in council can be passed to serve in place of new legislation is something that remains to be seen.

Under the new bill a child who is born abroad of Canadian parents **must be registered with the Canadian government or representative within two years of birth if the child is to have Canadian citizenship.**

Ben Kuroki's Story

"We want [illegible] men can [illegible] wage, and [illegible] in, and [illegible] pend on the [illegible] shape of a [illegible]

So writes [illegible] mer sergeant [illegible] Force and [illegible] Way Home [illegible] the Veteran [illegible] [illegible] issue of [illegible]

Lambert [illegible] Kuroki, Nisei [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] gunner in [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

They [illegible] makes [illegible] "And [illegible] [illegible] smoke for [illegible] crews [illegible] the squeeze [illegible] farmers [illegible]

ピーシーからの東行

再定住補助金も殖えて着々進行

（ニウデンヴアー發）當地よりの東行者は其後も引續いて四月十六日に二家族、十八日に一家族、廿日に二家族、廿三日に二家族、廿四日に二家族、廿七日に二家族、五月二日に一家族、四日に二人の娘さん――といふ風に出發したが此中二家族はセントトオムで他は總てオンタリオ行であつた。尚再定住補助金は四月九日より以前の大人一人六十弗が以前の百二十弗、十六歳以上の獨身者は以前の三十五弗が四十五弗（附屬と同伴の場合は五十弗）子供は一人に十五弗宛といふ風に増加され、車中の食費として一人に八弗宛（子供も入人數だつたら六十四弗といふ額に）支給されてゐるが、きまつた職口がなくて一應オタワイのホステルへ行く者は到着後仕事に有りつくまでの生活費を見て貰へる代りに右の再定住補助金は與へられない事になつてゐる。又カゴーよりのニウデンヴアーへの移動者は四家族であり目下當地には十二、三軒の公家がある（スローカン方面やタスからも東行者は續いてゐるが行先は大多數がアルバータのシユガービート農地を始めオンタリオの子供等の許へであり、レモンクリークからは五月八日に十一家族も東行したが大數はアルバータの農地へでありインテリメントキヤンプから出た夫の居るオンタリオ州へ赴いたケースもある）

（レモンクリーク發）五月の第二週から日本行の人々と一世の人々のために當地では斷切作業を始め五十餘人が就働してゐるが二世には仕事をやらない方針をとつてをるので二世の中カナダに居住する決心の者は他に移動して居る。尚一世でもジヨーンズウオークならピーシー州内でも働かせるので四五人の人がホツプ摘みに出て働くやうになつた

擁護運動資金寄附

（スローカン發）スローカンバレー特局對策中央委員會の顧問部に其後次の如く寄附があつた

△カスロー委員會より「ピーシー州日系市民より議協會設立後の運動費金として五〇弗へ福島海外協會より「一般運動費」として四〇〇弗

（トロント發）市民權擁護委員會の運動資金中に其後次の如く寄附があつた

△附へモンド都持會の基本金殘金一四七弗△オカナガンセンター下安友會を通して行谷吳男氏より五弗

送還を脚色

グリンウッド市民協會 資金募集演藝會

（グリンウッド發）最近結成されたグリンウッド日系市民協會では運用資金を作るため四月廿四、五六の三日間ジヨーキー劇場で芝居を上演、出演者は二世男女だつたが素人ばなれのした演技と熱演ぶりで觀衆は大滿足だつた。藝題は「鄕想譜」と云ふので第一場出帆の唄、第二場船上スケツチ、第三場母性愛の唄――送還せらるゝ一世家族を居殘る愛娘の離別、その悲痛な愛情と心境を脚色したものであつた新居殘る人、日本へ行く人双方に將來に處する覺悟と教訓を暗示するものであつた

寄書

マーボール日本語學校ホールに就て

鈴木仙太郎

元マーボール日本語學校として使用せしホールが西村實次郎氏の名義にて維持會の所有物となつてゐたのであつたが其の邊の住家は皆賣られたので學校も或は賣却處分された事ではないかと思ふ。若し然りとすると此事實は歸郷者の中に[illegible]

其後の成行に就て發表すると共に若し賣却處分されてゐて其金額が判明するなれば矢張り此金を時局のために使ふとか或は半分は日本難民救濟のために充てるとかする事にして夫れにつき維持會員一般の意見を求めたがよいと思ふ。

實は此事に就て西村氏に先以てお伺ひするのが順序でありますが同氏のアドレスを紛失したので發信出來ないため紙上を借りて御相談する次第であります[illegible]居られたかも知れないので左に記しておきます

R.R. No. 7, London, Ont. Sentaro Suzuki

之は無理解すぎる

エツキス生

最近ピーシー州の或地方の「名士」が此のピーシー奧地の我々を訪問されて講演してくれたがその「或人々」が自由な金を使つて[illegible]居るが、あれは私の信ずる限り[illegible]士だの何だのつての使つてしまふだけで、恰度ドブの中へ捨てるやうなものではかはかしい話です」と云ふ意味のことを申された。無論これは日系人送還に反對して[illegible]の判決を豫想しての「賢明なる」判斷を我々にきかせてくれたのではあらうが、[illegible]「名士」が問題の表面だけを見て其の背の重要性を理解してゐられないらしいのには驚く[illegible]

人事消息

■自轉車店開業 トロントの松居義雄氏は最近同市カレッヂ街三三五に「グレーク」自轉車店を開業

■婚約 滋賀縣人松居靜枝氏三男裕君と宮城縣人渡邊宇平氏二女美惠子さんはモントリオルの渡邊氏宅にてこん約した

■結婚 ウイニペツグの小西繁明氏（セントジーンの小西六平氏の息）はミドルチャーチの安松小作氏の二女義子さんと三谷保氏夫妻の仲介で五月四日ウードサイド牧師司式で結婚式擧行後上海チャプスイで披露ウイニペツグ市に新家庭を持つた▲四月廿七日の紙上で發表した寒川繁齊氏と結婚の立山梅子さんは立山新六氏の妹で母は立山キナ氏

加奈陀日本人會の殘金處理

加奈陀日本人會の責任者は別項廣告の如く殘金一、〇七四弗一四仙のうち整理費として七四弗一四仙を保留して一千弗を市民權擁護委員會へ寄附する事にし若し五月卅一日までに會員より異議の申出がない場合は實行する事になつて居る

廣告

加奈陀日本人會殘金
金一千〇七十四弗十四仙也
右の内、一千弗を市民權擁護委員會に寄附する事に致しますから異議ある會員は五月卅一日迄に左記宛まうし出で下さい
何等通知なき時は會員の承認を得た事として實行いたします
尚七十四弗十四仙也は日本人會整理費として保管して置きます
黙問記念濟生會の少額の現金及び日本公債は晩香坡市のロイヤル銀行に保管してありますから此點もお知らせして置きます
千九百四十六年五月十四日
責任者 久岡文治
會計 木下寄一
255 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

福岡縣海外協會員へ

本會の殘金處理に關しニユーデンヴアー、ローズベリーフアーム、ボブオフ、レモンクリーに在留する會員と協議の結果銀行及手許保管金合計九百六拾貳弗四拾七仙の内金四百弗をスローカン、バレー時局對策中央委員會に在加同胞殘局對策運動資金として寄附し殘金五百六拾貳弗四拾七仙を故國難民救濟の爲適當の時機に送金する事に決定致候間報告申上候

五月四日 ニウデンヴアー 岡入三之助
ローズベリー 中塚一郎

御禮

私達一家御地在留滿四ケ年の永き間みな樣から御懇篤をたまはりし上に今回移動に際し數々のご芳情に預り誠に有難う存じます一一挨拶を以て上るべき處失禮ながら紙上を以てお禮申上ますと共にみな樣方の健康と幸福をお祈り申し上げます

五月八日 稲田[illegible]
c/o Gabor Miyoye, Bramwell, Alta.
スモークリー、バンクーバー、ネイフ[illegible] 各位

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▲御送金下さい[illegible]にて返送いたします

田邊平五郎

御禮

私共在留中はみな樣より一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回東行に際し其上色々とご芳志をいたゞき有難くご厚く謹んでお禮申上ます
以上略儀ながら紙上を以て

五月十三日 田上十太郎 家族一同
c/o Sam Tobe, R.R. No. 2, Niagara on the Lake, Ont.
タシメの皆樣

御禮

私共滯在中は一方ならぬお世話に預り此度東行に際しては多大な餞別を頂き且又わざ〳〵見送り下されご厚志有難うございました事中無事ハミルトンに一泊五月九日左記の場所に着きました故取りあへず紙上を以て御禮申し上げ度みな樣の健康を祈ります

五月十日 吉田謙吉
吉田善一郎
谷有泉義一
Zenichiro Yoshida, c/o Culverhouse Canning Co. Ltd., Vineland Station, Ont.
グリンウツド ミツドウエー 各位

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の音樂會を[illegible]紙上に[illegible]

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■本商會の製造品は醬油、味の素、フーユー其の他で時折お知らせいたします

晩香坡市ダンダス街二一三一―二一四一
カナデアン・ソイヤ・インダストリー商會

四月中の再定住者五百名を突破

オンタリオ北部、マニトバ、サスカチワンにもホステル開設

勞働省日本人課の發表によると四月中にビーシー州から再定住した日系人は五一九人（大人三六九、小供一五〇）といふ未曾有の新記録を示してゐるが此ため今ではぎつしりつまつて居たビーシー州インテリアの[illegible]再定住地の日本人數は非常に減少しつゝある。來月にはオンタリオ州北部とマニトバ、サスカチユワン州に向けてビーシー州から多數の人々が移動すると[illegible]られてゐるが之ら三州には新にホステルが建設されて再定住者[illegible]と仕事口を見つけられるまでの宿泊をするのである。ビーシー州の日本人の總人口は昨年末現在で一萬四千[illegible]だから[illegible]られてゐたが再定住者は今年に入つてから續いてゐるので今年の數字は可なり下がつてゐることであらう

今やカナダ九州全部に日系人居住

[illegible]の所でいはう者中インテリアタウンセンターからはスローカン一七三、ニウデンヴアー一〇四、レモンクリーキ八八、タシメ四九となつてゐるが主なる行先はオンタリオ州南部の農地である。又サーズベリーに居た水野義治氏の一家（夫婦と子供四人）は新たにプリンスエドワード島のセントラルベデキユー（再定住したが、之で今やカナダ九州全部に日本人が居住するやうになつたわけだ

砂糖工場を

バーンウェルに新設

（レスブリッヂ發）南部アルバータ第三番目の砂糖工場が二百廿五萬弗を投じてバーンウェル附近に新設される事になつた。一日千五百トンのビーツをこなせる最新式設備にする筈でビーシー砂糖會社の子會社たるカナデアンシユガー會社が建設するのであり本年のビーツを處理出來る事にする筈

◇

アルバータ州南部のシユガービート農地では最近のヒドい霜で二千エーカー以上のビーツを凍らせたので播種しなほす事になつたが種は充分にある。マニトバでも先週の寒さで農地に被害があり折角出てゐた木の若葉は[illegible]でしぼんでしまつた

千五百名が日本行き

今月末に自發的に日本へ向けて出發する一五〇〇の日本人中一二〇〇から一三〇〇はビーシー州からで其他はアルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオの三州からであらう。先週までの見積りではスローカンとレモンクリーキで二六〇、グリーンウツド一〇〇、タシメ三五〇と云ふ事になつて居たが右の如く數字が殖えた分はビーシー州内各地やロードキャンプからなのであらう。日本行のためには米國船二隻が晩香坡に[illegible]第一船[illegible]號は[illegible]グリーンウツド及ロードキャンプの人六百八十餘名をのせて五月廿八日出帆、第二船[illegible]・ゴードン號は其他の九百餘人をのせて[illegible]る

[illegible]一日に出帆する筈であらう。之等の人たちがカナダを去る主なる理由は家庭の責任上から身内の者を見るためであり中には餘生を日本で送りたいからと云ふ人もある

市民籍法案と第二世

◇オタワ議會に於ける加奈陀市民籍法案の審議に就てマーチン國務長官は[illegible]法案と日系人二世[illegible]係は[illegible]ものであると言明し[illegible]けれども、[illegible]者の資格が多く[illegible]の解釋によつて[illegible]かれることだけは確であらう。歸化人は關係法七三五六號によつて、加奈陀生まれる者は加奈陀の市民權を喪失することになつてゐるのだから同法の解決が下る前に出國を[illegible]するのは、彼らの加奈陀市民としての資格喪失を承知の上でといふ事になるわけである

◇併しながら未定年者たると二十一歳以上たるとを問はず親達に伴はれて日本へ行く加奈陀生れの者の資格に關しては多くの疑問がある。新法案によると、加奈陀出生の者は或事情の下では市民權を喪失するかも知れぬといふ事になつてゐて、其の事情の中には次の諸項が含まれてゐる

（一）加奈陀市民にして加奈陀外に於て他國の籍を取得したるもの（第十六條）

（二）二重國籍を持つ加奈陀出生者にして二十一歳に達したる後加奈陀市民權放棄を言明したるもの（第十六條）

（三）子供にして彼らの保護に當つてゐる親が前記一、二項により市民權を喪失したる場合。尤も之等の子供は廿一歳に達した時一ヶ年以内に再び加奈陀市民となりたいと言明したら市民權を回復出來る事になつてゐる

（四）政府は、法案に規定されてゐる條項により保護者たる親が市民權を喪失した子供の市民權を取上げることが出來る（第二十三條）

◇一方エリエンス（歸化してゐない一世）の子供の事に就ては法案中何も明記してゐないが、素人考へからしても之等の子供が特別良い取扱ひを受けるだらうとは信ぜられない。何れにしても法理上の點は專門家でなくては判らぬことながら、現在父母と共に日本へ行く加奈陀生れの子供がカナダの市民權を保持することを許されるか否かは確でないとは云へる。追放[illegible]の文書中に追放される者は多くの場合「カナダに不忠誠」と見ると云ふやうな事があつた點及び「場合によつてはカナダ生れの者の市民權をも政府は取消す力がある」ことが市民權法案の條項中に含まれてゐるところからして右の如く言へるのである

オンタリオ州協議會日程

（トロント發）市みん權擁護委員會とデモクラシー委員會共同主催で五月廿五日、六兩日市内スパイナ街とセントアンドリユー街角勞働會館で開かれるオンタリオ州内各團體の協議會の日程は次の如し

▲廿五日午後三時開會、紹介と挨拶△午後四時、各部門の研究員選定△四時半、市民權よう護其他の各種報告△六時半、支那料理店に於ける歡迎晩餐會△八時半ダンス會

▲廿六日午前十時、各研究委員會より提出された各種問題の討議△午後二時、州内の組織に關する協議△午後四時、州内統一機關の委員選定△午後四時半、全國的中央機關に關する協議△午後五時閉會

梅月氏東部へ旅行

ニユーカナデアンの梅月高市氏はトロントで開かれる協議會へマニトバ州市民協會代表者として出席するかたはらハミルトン其他やモントリオルを訪問するため五月廿三日出發十日間か二週間の豫定で東部を旅行する

「中央聯盟は日系人のみに限るな」

（レスブリッヂ發）南部アルバータ市民委員會では組織されようとしてゐる全國的中央機關に關して「夫れは日系人や日系人團体のみに限定すべきでなく、少數民族の問題に對して關心をもつ者は人種の如何を問はず他のカナダ人をも含むべきである」と希望する手紙

[illegible]くれるならば聯盟はそれによつて強化されるし彼らもカナダ人と共に同じ事が出來る△同盟は一年一回冬期に代表者會議を開くこと、場所はウイニペツグ△同盟の仕事に當る役員は東部地方から選出するが便利である△若し中央機關の本部を役員が東部に置かれる場合はコーペラチヴ・コミチーよりの指導協力を求める方がよい

首相には吉田外相

[illegible]幣原内閣首相に吉田茂外相（六七）を推薦した（吉田外相は改めて自由黨總裁に就任し第一黨たる自由黨を中心にして保守連立內閣が成立するであらう。そして社會黨や協同黨や共產黨は「民主戰線內閣」の出現を目ざして野黨としての立場から盛んなる論爭を展開することになるであらう）

ビーシー木材勞働者盟休

組合側の妥協案を資本家側が拒否

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州の木材勞働者三萬七千人は五月十五日からストライキを決行してゐるが此ために州内の勞働者二十五萬の三分の一に當る八萬餘人の勞働者も一週間乃至十日以内には其の影響を受けて休業しなければならぬ情勢である。ストライキは國際木材勞働組合（シーアイオー）が指令してゐるもので、組合側では最初「一時間廿五仙の増給と一週四十時間勞働制實施」やユニオンショップを要求して資本側と交渉を續けてゐたが纏まらぬので[illegible]スローン判事の調停にかけ主側では組合が他の要求を引つ込めれば一時間十二仙半の増給と四十四時間勞働制實施には應じるとしたが組合側では改めて一時間十八仙の増給と一週四十時間勞働制實施を承認すればストライキ決行は見合はせると妥協案を持出して交渉をまとめようとしたもの、頑迷なる資本家側では之を一蹴し「ストライキの[illegible]を引込めるまでは[illegible]」といふ[illegible]に出たので組合側では止むなく[illegible]決行となつたのである（編註ビーシー州では[illegible]資本側は組合の要求を[illegible]たのでストライキになるやうな形勢にあり、晩香坡では[illegible]現在の一[illegible]と一週四十時間[illegible]には一[illegible]求して[illegible]困る迄で來てゐる）

米國では六週間に亘んだ[illegible]のストライキは二週間の[illegible]で大統領も仲に入つて交渉を[illegible]してゐるが[illegible]う[illegible]運なのは[illegible]れに[illegible]うと見られてをり、[illegible]ナダ側にも大[illegible]を[illegible]してゐる

ニユーカナデアン

在加日本人の為の独立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市ルポット街五〇四　電話五〇一三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　峰月寓市

購讀料一年十四弗　一月四十仙
（前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

社説

追放問題背後の事實を究明せよ

オタワ議會に於ける日本人問題討議から次第に明かになつてくることは代議士の大部分が問題の背景をなしてゐる重要なる情報に暗いと云ふことだ。

ビーシー州選出の自由保守両黨代議士の一團が日系加奈陀人に對する不當なる攻撃を續けてゐるのに對し、少數民族に對し正義を以てあたれと訴へて此反日攻撃を阻止するグループもあるが、それ等政治的主張を基礎にして行はれる論爭があるのは不幸なことである。日系人に對する攻撃は色々な點から行はれてゐる。第一は日系人は動作として非同化的であつて加奈陀にとつて好ましからず不忠誠であるので追出してしまひたいと云ふのである。第二はビーシー州としては日本人問題の負擔を長い間負つて來たので、若し日本人を追放することが出來ぬならば最少其の州が其の負擔を分擔すべきだと云ふのである。第三は歸國を申請したものは全部、彼等が其れを取消したとしてもそれは考慮に入れずに日本へ送つてしまへと要求する叫びである。

日系人が加奈陀にとつて不忠誠で好ましからざる者であるなど云ふ非難は決してそのまゝに受取れるものではない。日系人がカナダに對して不忠誠でなかつたことは疑度もなく議會に於ても説明されてゐるところではあるが事態は明かにされてはゐない。例へば戰事前に千六百名の日系加奈陀人が日本へ行き乃至は滞在してゐて日本軍に加はつたと云ふ非難がある。これがバカ〳〵しい話であるのは言ふまでもないが、假に千六百名の者を問題にしてみたところで其の大部分は吾々の持つ情報によると婦人と十六歳以下の子供であり、幾ら何でも武器を手にし得る人々ではないのである。又日系加奈陀人の大部分が加奈陀にとつて不忠誠であると云ふ非難にしても、最大にして最も有力だつた日系加奈陀人團体（ゼーシーシーエー）がパールハーバー後に加奈陀への忠誠を再確認し乃至は日系カナダ人の軍隊徴募禁止に對して抗議した事實は、之の不忠誠よりの非難をもつてしては説明の出來ぬことである。又日系加奈陀人が赤十字の運動に對して心から之を支援した事實も説明に困難するであらう。そして又多くの二世が加奈陀軍に志願し度々拒否されたにも拘らず其の運動を續けて遂に百五十名乃至二百名の者が情報部勤務として入隊を許された時に之を以て一つの勝利だとされたことなどは、益々説明に困難を來すことである。

加奈陀内の他の州も日本人は彼等の州から日系人は追放してしまつたがよいといふ叫びにたいし公正なる心情をもつ加奈陀人の誰れも斯る主張を受け容れるとは吾々は信じない。

第三の戰爭中に歸國申請をしたものは後で決意を變更した者たると否とを問はず總て追放すべきだといふ主張には、たつただけを見れば戰陣後の理窟はある。だが歸國申請をしたことを以て不忠誠の證據とは云へない事情がある。若しそれが不忠誠の證跡でないとすれば當然再調査の機會が與へられるべきである。追放關令にたいして上げられた全國的な抗議は、歸國申請は止むを得ざる事情の下に行はれたものであつて申請の意味には大なる疑問があると云ふ點を基礎にして行はれてゐるのであり之には多くの賛論が上げられてゐるのである。

追放關令の中に、再調査の要求があつた場合は懇問の機會を與へると云ふ條項が含まれてゐたのであればよかつたのであるが、その事はなくして、追放の權能は勞働大臣の手中に委ねられ、追放關令の中に含まれてゐる不忠誠なる者と云ふ非難にたいし當該者が之を辯駁する機會は與へられてゐないのである。斯て追放關令は、大衆的な告發と判決といふ形になつてゐるのだ。

×　×

オタワ政府の法規は他の關令に關連して『議會から與へられた權能によつて政府は時に、平時だつたら許されてゐる個人の特權を犯す事もあるが、斯る場合は常に夫れが正常化される方法で行はれてゐる』と述べたことがあるが、斯る個人の存在[illegible]に亙つて正常化されてゐると云ふことは言はなかつた。

そこで日系人追放關令を此の法規の精神に照し合はする場合どういふことになるであらうか。先づ二つの觀點があると思ふ。第一はビーシー州選出の代議士の或者がビーシー州からの日本人除外をカナダ議會になつて主張するのは何故であるかを理解するためにはビーシー州選擧に於ける日本人問題の歴史と背景を知る必要があると云ふ事だ。此の背景を語る情報は公平なる立場から研究したヤング、リード、カラザース三氏共著の「ザ・ジヤパニーズ・カナデアン」の中にある。

第二は戰時中の日系加奈陀人取扱ひに就てゞあり、あらゆる事情が『自發的』歸國申請を導いた點である。日本人の論議を注意すれば誰れでもうなづけることであらうが、それは全く、あらゆるケースの事實を集めて全的に調査するためにロイヤル・コミツシヨンを設置するに相當するだけの價値ある重要問題なのである。

現存する追放關令は、何も政府が過激なる行動をとらねばならぬといふことになつてゐるものではない。其上に提議されてゐる追放は特に重要緊急事でもないのである。政府は新しき情報に照して問題を慎重に考慮することにより、關令によつて與へられてゐる權能を無理に行使する必要なきことを見出すであらうことを吾々は確信するものである。

然しながら、若し政府にして彈劾的追放を遂行しなければならぬと考へるならば、よろしく追放關令を議會に附託してその審議を仰ぐべきであらう。其事は既に要求されてゐることでもあり、また議會にはそれを考慮する權能があるのである。

メモランダム
T・I

◇六月初めにトロントに見ゐる日本のキリスト教會使節植村環女史は五月十三日にシアトルに着き「戰前を懐しむアメリカを見ることが出來て嬉しい、此處は私にとつては第二の故郷であつたけれど、日本國民代表としてアメリカの人々にまみゐるに當つては大きな責任を感じる。日本國民は精神的にも肉体的にも心理的にも大きな苦痛をなめて居る。私は此の國と日本のクリスチヤンの間に真の精神的一致と調和のあることを示したいと願つて來たのである」と述べてゐるが、植村女史は日本をたつ前に天皇陛下に拝謁を仰せつかつて「アメリカへの感謝と善意を傳へてくれるやうに」と賴まれたさうである。

◇日本の天皇陛下の第一皇女照宮成子内親王と御結婚されてゐる東久邇宮盛厚王殿下（三〇）は東京帝大の入學試驗を受けられたが落第。英字紙の通信は日本に於けるデモクラシーはだん〳〵キビしくなつて皇族だらうが容赦はないといふ風に書いてゐる。尚今年から東大には女性も入學を許されて三名が試驗に合格した。

◇パール・ハーバーの餘波はビーシー州沿岸にかたまつて居た日系人を加奈陀各地に散在して發展させる機縁をつくり今や日系人は東のはてのプリンス・エドワード島にも到定住して加奈陀全土各州に行きわたつた。誰か日系人の「最後」[illegible]發展」をお喜ばし讃へる[illegible]るものとして見る事[illegible]

御禮

御地滞在中はみな様のご交誼を蒙り實に有難く感謝致してゐます。又出發の際は何くれとなく配慮に與りあげ多忙中お見送り下され重々有難く存じます。一上陸別まで途中無事に安着いたしまして本月八日目的地に到着致しました。仕事の都合上一時ホテル住居をいたして居りますので何卒ご安心下さい。略儀ながら紙上を以てお禮申上げると共にみな様の健康を祈ります。

五月十四日　宮本靜江
同　[illegible]江

C/o Dominion Government Hostel
Summerville, Ont.

スロカンバレー
グリーンウツド　各位

御禮

今回商用のため御地を訪問いたしました節は色々お世話に相成りご馳走に預りまして眞に有難うございました。略儀ながら紙上を借りて厚くお禮をまうし上げます。尚今後シーオーデーの注文に對しても便宜を計りますから御用命下さるやう願ひます。

ウイニペグ　平山茂
1013 Manitoba Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

タシメ、グリーンウツド、レモンクリーキ、ポプオフ、ベイファーム、スローカンシテー、ニウデンヴアー、ローズベリー　各地皆様

御禮

私達一家在留中は色々と御厚情に預りました上に此度移轉に際してはたくさんの御芳情にあづかり誠にありがたうございました。一々お禮状差出す筈の處作略儀紙上を以てあつくお禮まうし上げると共にみな様のご健康と御幸福を祈ります

五月八日　金崎信夫
C/o Tony Tsurkalo
Taber, Alta.

レモンクリーキ並
スロカンバレー　各位

御禮

御地在留中は皆さまの御厚情に預り今回東行に際しても御配慮を蒙り殊に御多忙中わざ〳〵御見送り下され有難く感謝いたしました。途中無事モントリオールに安着致しましたから御休心下さいませ。先づは略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮を申上げます

宇野幸三郎
外一同
2159 St. Andre
Montreal, P.Q.

ニウデンヴアー
スロカンバレー　各位

御挨拶

私共過去四年間當地に居住して居りましたが今般東部へ移動を決意し五月十二日を期して出發いたし當分ロンドン市息子の許に落着く事になりました。出發に際しては皆様より[illegible]ご配慮とセンターより[illegible]に對し厚く紙上を以て御禮申上げますと共にロンドン方面在住の皆様にも併せて御交誼を希上ます

五月十二日　杉万吉
165 Talbot St.
London, Ont.

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回東行に際しては色々とお世話になりましたうえに御見送り下さいましてまことに有難うございました。出發の間際で御挨拶も致さず失禮致しました略儀ながら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

ウイニペグ　寺尾イマエ
スローカンの皆様

家具工を求む

家具製作に經驗ある人なれば結構、經驗なき人は問合せられたし。希望者はニユーカナデアン内ボツクス五に申込まれたし

（日本文廣告料　十五字詰一行二十仙、案内廣告一行十五仙又は一吋一弗　ニユーカナデアン）

四月中の再定住者五百名を突破
オンタリオ北部、マニトバ、サスカチワンにもホステル開設

デモクラシーとはどういふことか

―新日本建設の鍵―(二)

東京帝國大學教授　矢部貞治

デモクラシーの意味

○平和國家として再出發することになつた日本は、今後政治、經濟其他あらゆる方面に於てデモクラシーを實現しなければならなくなつたわけだがデモクラシーとは一体さういふものか、いろいろの點からそれを說明して頂きたい。先づデモクラシーの意義に就てお話願ひます

▲デモクラシーに就ては、随分いろいろな人がいろいろな說を述べてをり、又昔からいろいろと書物に書かれて居るのに、今も尚盛んに新しい說が出て來てゐるといふわけで、其の意義も一義的にきまつてゐない狀態です

例へばブラウンといふ人の書物では「絶對に違つた十人の人が絶對に違つた意見を持つてゐて、みんなは俺はデモクラットなんだと云ふことが出來る」と述べてゐるし、ウェルスと云ふイギリスの評論家は「デモクラシーと云ふ言葉は何物をも意味しない」と述べて其の意味が廣汎に混亂してゐることを嘆いてをります

では何故さういふ風にデモクラシーの意味が混亂して來たのかと云ふと、私は、デモクラシーに就てのいろいろな觀點がごつちやになつてゐるからだと思ふのです。とにかく私は先づデモクラシー其ものゝ意義、[illegible]、夫れからデモクラシー[illegible]且つ健全に運用さ[illegible]いろいろな條件と云ふものを一應わけて考へて見ることが大切だと思つてをります

さういふ意味で、先づ初めにデモクラシーの定義を簡單に述べますと結局全國民が政治に參與する政治制度だと云つてよいでせう。全國民が政治に參與すると云ふことは、結局國民すべてが普通平等參政權を持ち、其國民の意志に基いて政治が運用されるか、斯う云ふ風に組織されてゐる政治制度です。勿論全國民と云つても、政治に參與するにはいろいろの能力が必要ですし、又公民たる資格に就てもいろいろ問題がありますから自ら除外される人が出て來る。例へば、國民學校の生徒とか禁治産者や準禁治産者には參せい權を認めるわけにはいきませんが、原則として男女の別とか、職業、教育程度、財産の程度等々、さういつたものによる差別制限はしないと云ふ事なのです。

しかし、單に參せい權を認められてゐると云ふだけではデモクラシーではない。其參せい權が、自由に且つ公正に行使されるのでなければいけません。それには言論、集會、結社、夫れから運動の自由が本當に保障され、且つ官憲の干渉が排除され、或は大金持が金力で獨占したり買收したりすることがないと云ふ條件が必要です

ではかうして參せい權が行使されたら夫れでよいかと云ふと、まだ足りない。其の參せい權が行使された結果、表明された國民の意志に從つて政治が運用されると云ふのでなければ、眞のデモクラシーにはなりません。今までの日本では一定の程度ではあるが參政權と云ふものがあつた。しかし言論や集會や結社などは色々の法令で非常に束縛されてゐた上に、選擧である政黨が多數を得ても必ずしも其政黨に政權が委ねられない。場合から國民とは何の關係もないやうな軍人や官僚が出て來て内閣を組織する。また内閣の進退は必ずしも議會の信任によつて動いてゐない。それから國民に基礎を持たない貴族院が國民から[illegible]出された衆議院と對等であるのみならず、寧ろ夫れ以上の權力を持つてゐると云ふわけで、民意に副うた政治が運營されてゐなかつた。だから此の樣に形式的に參政權をもつて居ると云ふだけではまだデモクラシーとは云へないのです。結局、國民が政治に參與するとは、全國民が平等參せい權を持ち夫れが自由且つ公正に行使され、そして表明された民意によつて政治が運營されると云ふ事であつてから云ふ風に組織されてゐる政治制度を私はデモクラシーと呼んで居るのです

デモクラシーの思想と條件

○ではさう云つた制度は一体どう云ふ理想に基いて生れて來たのか、又夫れが健全に圓滑に行はれるためにはどんな條件がいるのか等に就てお話し下さい

▲夫れは結局、西洋の中世紀に[illegible]ものゝ反抗として、あらゆる人間の人格の尊嚴を主張したところに始まつてをります。即ちすべての人間が平等に造られ、生れながらにして自分の生命や自由や幸福を追求すべき權利がある。したがつてあらゆる人間が其の人格を尊重され保護され、そして向上の機會を認められる、それが結局正しいのだと云ふ理想に基いてゐる譯です。十六世紀にイタリーで始まつた文藝復興の運動、それから十六世紀にドイツで始まつた宗教改革の運動などが、さういふ考へ方の下に行はれた精神上の革命であり、それが政治上の革命に發展したのがイギリス、フランス、アメリカの三大革命でなされた有名な人權の宣言――一七八九年、すべての人間は平等であると云ふ條項を第一條にした十七條からなる人民の權利を宣言したもの――が此考へ方を端的に表明した一つの重要な記錄といつてよいでせう

ところで、から云ふ理想から發したデモクラシーが健全に運用されるためには、さういふ條件がいるかと云ふ事になりますが、先づ第一に今申しました基本的な人權の尊重、つまり生命の安全とか信仰の自由とか云ふやうな理想が國家生活、或は家庭生活とあらゆる生活の領域にしみ渡つてゐると云ふ事が大切です。自分の人格が大切にする、そしてお互に人格を尊重し合ひ、協力し合つて社會共同生活の問題をやつて行かうではないか、斯う云ふ考へ方にならねばならぬと思ひます

そこで、其のためには先づ價値ある個人の完成に努めねばなり[illegible]生活、運動の自由と云ふやうな政治上の自由が意味をもつて來るのです。無責任な、人格の低い、教養のない、知識も道徳も水準の低い國民には、自由を認めてみたところで決してうまく行きません。つまり國民に、公の問題をかなり高い水準から判斷できる能力が養はれて居なければ言論の自由は結局混亂と無秩序をもたらすだけなのです。だから國民の水準が高まると云ふ事がデモクラシーの先決條件になるのです。フランスのルソーの言葉に「殆ど神樣に近い位の知識と道德とをそなへて居る國民の社會でなければ、本當に完全なデモクラシーと云ふものは實現されない」とあるのは、この邊の消息を語るのです

次にデモクラシーの一つの意味は、一切のことを納得づくでやらう、つまり一切の武力、權力、強力、暴力、謀略と云ふもので押つけないと云ふ事ですから、みんなの人を納得させ、其の協力と同意を求めようと云ふなら、どうしても公平な道理の上に立つて居なければなりません。そこでどうしても客觀的に、どつちがよい、どつちが惡いと云ふ事を判斷する能力を個人々々が持たねば、デモクラシーは行はれ難いと云ふことになるわけです。此の意味でも今後國民の修養と云ふ事が大切ですが、私は夫れ以上に今後デモクラシーでなければ平和日本、文化日本の建設が出來ぬと考へて居るのです

と云ふのは、今申した如くデモクラシーは暴力を排し、何事も客觀的な道理を以て說得し、納得づ[illegible]平和國家と云ふのは、單に武裝が解除されて軍隊が居なくなつたと云ふだけの意味ではありません。すべて國家の目的を達するためには、對内的にも對外的にも、いきなり武力を使ふのではなく、飽まで條理に基いて納得づくで行かうといふのが根本なんです。ですから、其點からも今後の日本はどうしてもデモクラシーでなければならぬと云ふ事が出來ます。と同時に近頃盛んに言はれる科學技術の進歩發展もここから生れて來る。何故かと云へばデモクラシーでは客觀的な道理の前には自分の欲望とか、野心とか、感情と云ふものを一應殺さねばならない。其の道理の前に服すると云ふ精神、それがつまり科學、技術の精神なのであつて、此の精神の行き渡ることが同時に科學技術の進歩の前提でもあるわけです

それからもう一つ、デモクラシーが健全に行はれるための大切な前提は、すべての人間が教養のある生活を享受出來るやうな社會的經濟的條件が整つてゐる事が[illegible]

[illegible]では決して健全なデモクラシーは行はれない。人間が金力や權勢に自分を賣らずにすむと云ふ事になつて、初めて健全なデモクラシーが行はれ得るのです。だから[illegible]を尊重する人は社會主義でなければデモクラシーはうまくいかぬと云つて居る。社會民主々義と云ふのはさういふ立場をとる人の事で、日本では今の日本社會黨などがされです

ともかく、それを社會主義と云ふか否かは別として、經濟的にも國民の富が[illegible]大な財産や獨占企業が支配して居て多くの人間が貧乏に陷り、飢に瀕して居ると云ふところに決して健全なデモクラシーは行はれぬのです

要するに、以上のやうにデモクラシーの定義、其の理想、條件いふものを一應わけて考へることによつて、今日言はれるデモクラシーの意味の混亂をふせぎ得出來ると、さう私は考へてをります(つゞく)

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News Briefs

All-Star Band. When Tommy Dorsey's band visited Vancouver, Ziggy Elman picked what he considered an All-Star Band. These are the men he chose: Trumpets, Harry James, Charlie Shavers and Roy Snsrtt; trombones, Tommy Dorsey, Jack Teagarden and J. C. Higginbottom; saxophones, Himie Schertzer, Benny Carter, Coleman Hawkins, Alan Carney and Babe Rusin; bass, Artie Bernstein; piano, Teddy Wilson; guitar, Barney Kessel; drums, Joe Jones; clarinet solo, Benny Goodman; male vocalist, Dick Haymes; female vocalist, Helen Ward.

* * *

Cho-Cho-San. Hizi Hoike, acclaimed by leading music critics as the greatest "Madame Butterfly" of all, will come out of her four-year retirement to sing the title role in Puccini's opera May 2 and May 11 at the Rockefeller Centre Theatre. The Nisei Weekender reported on May 2.

"During the war it was deemed unwise to stage Madame Butterfly because of the Japanese heroine," stated the Weekender, "but advance sales indicate that the popularity of the classic favorite has not been impaired."

* * *

Businessman. Somerset Maugham recently told Darryl Zanuck that he intended to write two more novels before retiring from the field of action. Zanuck immediately snapped up the movie rights to the novels—both unread.

* * *

Housing Shortage. Mr. R. [illegible], an Issei who relocated to Toronto with the intention of building his own house, reports the difficulty in obtaining material and suitable lots in the city. Although lots on the outskirts of Toronto are available, he states, lack of public utilities and the long distance which workers will have to travel daily, make such plans infeasible. Therefore, he adds, the best plan is to buy a house within the city.

A report from Montreal indicates that a Japanese in that city has already received a permit from Ottawa authorizing him to purchase a house.

Help Wanted

Carpenter wanted by establishment in St. Vital, Man., making [illegible] and household furniture. If interested in work, experience is not required. Can offer two-room living quarters. Apply Box 5, New Canadian, for further details.

Acknowledgement

The very generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Mr. Teian Inouye of Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C., on the occasion of his recent marriage; Mr. Tatsuzo Yamashita of [illegible], Alta., on the occasion of [illegible] recent engagement; Mr. [illegible] Yamamoto of Brantford, [illegible] in memory of his father.

New President. Colin Cameron of Comox, former member of the B.C. Legislature and a prominent worker in the C.C.F. for many years, recently rode into the provincial presidency of the C.C.F. party in British Columbia. Mrs. D. G. Steeves was named first vice-president, and Dr. J. M. Thomas second vice-president. Executive members chosen were Grant MacNeil, George Bryce, Joe Corsbie, Herbert Gargrave, Mrs. Laura Jamieson and Leo Woods.

* * *

Relief Aid. A Japanese American Committee for Japanese Relief is to be formed in the near future in New York City with the purpose of sending food, clothing and medical supplies to Japan for relief aid. One million vitamin capsules are already reported to be purchased and earmarked for Japan.

On the west coast, vitamin pills, medical supplies, clothing and soup are also said to be ready for shipment to Korea.

* * *

Underground Group. An underground organization called the Tengu-To is reported to be operating in Japan. Among its objectives is the punishment of Japanese girls who fraternize with Americans, whether GIs or civilians.

It is operating mostly in small cities against any Japanese friendly to Americans. Against girls its activity so far has been confined to threats of punishment.

* * *

Luxury. The first strawberries of the season appeared on London markets on May 7. They sold at three pence (about six cents) a berry, but supplies are reported to have disappeared within an hour.

* * *

Merits. At a recent session of the Presbyterian Church synod in Vancouver, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia advised retaining of the King James version of the New Testament in services, to use the new Protestant translation at prayer meetings, and to study the recent Roman Catholic version and commentary.

He stated that the King James version was a literary monument and a "supreme work of literary art."

The new Protestant translation "keeps the old rhythms as well as it could" while endeavoring to put it in modern idiom, he said, and the "Roman version is prosier than the new Protestant translation."

Moto Kawahara Graduates

WINNIPEG, Man.—Mr. Moto Kawahara received his Bachelor of Commerce degree at the spring convocation of the University of Manitoba held here on May 15.

Mr. Kawahara, who came from Kelowna, B.C., has attended the University of Manitoba since the fall of 1943. He is believed to be leaving for Kelowna in the near future.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

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Summerland News

By P.S.

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—The Summerland Hinodes stepped off on the wrong foot against Kelowna in the opening game of the Okanagan Nisei Baseball League, but they hope to make things look different from now on. With Fuzzy Urawa back from the army to lend his local and playing punch, and Hiro Furuya returning from the battle of the bookworms at the University of Manitoba to throw in his pitching arm, the Hinodes should start hitting the stride in the near future.

They didn't do too badly against the local Merchant's team when they defeated them by 11-12. According to Frank Kuroda, the Merchants think "we must be good" because they want to sign up three of the Hinodites.

* * *

The Hinode Baseball Club plans to hold a Record concert to raise funds for baseball equipment. As an added attraction, there may be a one-act drama, a Japanese dance by the girls and a few solo renditions by the local orchard crooners. Out-of-towners are advised to get their tickets early as space is limited.

* * *

The Okanagan Valley is looking very beautiful with rows and rows of various blossoms blooming in the orchards. Orchardists are busily drawing irrigation ditches, putting up flumes, and tending to every minute detail so that Okanagan fruits will always remain at the top of the world's fruit crops.

Maj. Wilson Expected In Vancouver May 18

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Major Halford D. Wilson, former Vancouver alderman, is believed to have returned to Canada on the Ile de France which arrived in Halifax recently. He is expected to reach Vancouver on May 18.

A San Francisco report states that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, big Japanese shipping line which operated into Vancouver before the war, is to be converted from a shipping to a fishing company.

To Start Bicycle Shop

TORONTO, Ont.—According to reports, Mr. Yoshio Matsui will open a bicycle shop here in the near future. His shop will be known as The Grove and will be located at 335 College St., Toronto.

Acknowledgement

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks the generous donation from Mr. Kazuo Uyesugi of Tashme, B.C., on the occasion of his recent marriage.

Federation

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible] population and existing organizations;

2. these delegates to meet in at least one annual winter conference, preferably in Winnipeg;

3. an acting executive body be elected from the eastern areas because of their convenient location, etc.

[illegible] as a national body the working executive of the federation is in the east, the Council feels that the advice and guidance of the Co-operative Committee be sought."

We trust that these conclusions will receive the fullest consideration of your future deliberations upon the federation."

DISPOSAL SALE

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Ezen Nanko	Reg. Price 1.00	Sale Price .44
Ezen Nanko	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
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Chingai Eki	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
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Zen Soku To	Reg. Price 3.00	Sale Price 1.28
Kennogwan	Reg. Price .30	Sale Price .13
Kennogwan	Reg. Price .40	Sale Price .17
Kennogwan	Reg. Price .60	Sale Price .27
Hiyako Nichi Senki To	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Hiyako Nichi Senki To	Reg. Price 1.50	Sale Price .66
Hiyako Nichi Senki To	Reg. Price 3.00	Sale Price 1.28
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Aizu Uchimi Kusuri	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Thymitussin	Reg. Price 3.00	Sale Price 1.28
Thymitussin	Reg. Price 1.00	Sale Price .44
Antipyrinum Powder	Reg. Price .30	Sale Price .13
Fukain	Reg. Price .30	Sale Price .13
Korisa	Reg. Price .45	Sale Price .19
Quinine Tablets	Reg. Price .45	Sale Price .19
RyukoGan	Reg. Price .30	Sale Price .13
Seikaigan	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Oin	Reg. Price .20	Sale Price .09
Santen Cough Remedy	Reg. Price .30	Sale Price .13
Santen Cough Remedy	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Kenpigan	Reg. Price 1.00	Sale Price .44
Ichidogwan	Reg. Price .20	Sale Price .09
Shoni Richo	Reg. Price .40	Sale Price .18
Skinol	Reg. Price .25	Sale Price .11
Seki Itsusai Tens	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Kaichu KujoYaku	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Nelupisu	Reg. Price .25	Sale Price .11
Risshi	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Unikoru Gan	Reg. Price 3.00	Sale Price 1.28
Caunchirimen	Reg. Price 1.00	Sale Price .44
Brochin Gan	Reg. Price 2.00	Sale Price .88
Shinzo Biyo Heart Gan	Reg. Price 1.80	Sale Price .79
Shino Biyo Heart Gan	Reg. Price 1.00	Sale Price .44
Shoni Dokutori Gan	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Heil	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Jishitsuyaku Horudemu	Reg. Price 2.50	Sale Price 1.18
Temusui Yojisui Zenjisui	Reg. Price .50	Sale Price .22
Tsubame Tooth Powder	Reg. Price .20	Sale Price .09
Kodomo Seki Kusuri	Reg. Price .20	Sale Price .09
Shoni Ichoyaku	Reg. Price .20	Sale Price .09
Edosakura Plaster	Reg. Price .05	Sale Price .02
Children's Chopsticks, 50 in pkg.	Reg. Price .35	Sale Price .15
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OK Nisei Christians Feted By Summerland Fellowship Group

By K.T.

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—On Sunday, May 5, the Summerland Nisei Christian Fellowship played host to the Okanagan NCFers from Kelowna and Vernon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Birch. The program opened with the blending of 44 lusty voices in a period of lively sing-song of gospel hymns, followed by an address of welcome from the Summerland group.

A Bible search contest was won by Summerland with Miss Yuriko Jomori of Summerland coming through in pinches. The hymn naming contest was a close verdict with Kelowna emerging victorious over Vernon, Miss Yoshiko Ikenouye taking the honors for Kelowna. The contests were conducted by NCF leader Miss Margaret Ridgway, with the assistance of Mrs. Birch.

Many special musical items were included in the program. Kelowna's gifted songstress, Miss Yoshiko Ikenouye, sang a solo, and was followed by Kelowna's ever-smiling Ritz Kinoshita's violin solo. Ken Kuboniwa, a faithful Vernonite, entertained with a horn and a vocal solo. Ruth Nakamura and Michiko Imayoshi played the home-town special, a piano duet of the favorite hymn, "Jesus Saviour, Pilot Me." As added features, both the Summerland and Kelowna Groups sang their theme hymns, Summerland's theme happens to be "Summer-land," Hymn No. 752 in the Redemption Song Books, a recent gift to the Summerland NCF from Miss Margaret Ridgway.

The main feature of the afternoon was the message delivered by Mrs. Gray of Kelowna. Her subject was taken from the book of Daniel. Her inspiring words presented a challenge to each one present, and stressed the need of faith in Christ.

After the program, Summerland girls served supper which really filled the bill. Just before the successful meeting came to a close, Mr. Renner and Mr. Sharples offered their victorious and interesting testimonies. Mrs. Sharples closed the happy gathering with a word of prayer.

The NCFers wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Birch for their cheerful help and the use of their home for this event. This occasion was a fitting climax for Miss Margaret Ridgway as she departs for the coast in the near future. God-speed to you Margaret.

Fuel Project Starts For L.C. Repatriates

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—Pending repatriation, a fuel-cutting project has been started here in the second week of May for local Isseis and repatriates.

It is believed Dept. of Labor policies do not allow Niseis who are staying in Canada to take these jobs. However, they are allowed to accept employment in various centres in B.C. as seasonal workers.

Nisei Pianist Wins U. of M. Scholarship

WINNIPEG, Man.—Miss Alice Nakauchi, A.T.C.M., A.M.M., a Nisei piano performer, received the Associate in Music, Manitoba Diploma and the Wednesday Morning Musicale Scholarship at the University of Manitoba convocation ceremony held at the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium on May 15.

Miss Nakauchi, who also plays the cello, is an active member in local music circles and has performed in university operettas as well as over the air.

Personal Notes

Marriage

KONISHI—YASUMATSU

WINNIPEG, Man.—Miss Yoshiko Daisy Yasumatsu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Yasumatsu, and Mr. Shigeaki Sidney Konishi, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Konishi, were married here on May 4. Rev. Woodside officiated at the ceremony. Go-betweens were Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitani.

The couple will reside in Winnipeg.

* * *

MATSUI—WATANABE

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Miss Miyeko Watanabe, second daughter of Mr. Chei Watanabe, and Mr. Yutaka Richard Matsui, third son of Mrs. Shizue Matsui, were married here recently.

Nisei Cast Presents Shibai in Greenwood

GREENWOOD, B.C.—An all-Nisei cast presented a very timely shibai at Juyo Theatre on the three consecutive nights of April 24-25-26. With a theme best described as Kyo-so-fu, the play dealt with the conflict of a Japanese widow and her only daughter over their proposed repatriation to Japan. The mother is determined to take her daughter with her, but the Nisei refuses to leave Canada.

The shibai was under the sponsorship of the local Japanese Citizens' Association and was staged with the purpose of raising funds for Association activities.

Schedule Revised For Rev. Nakayama Visit

COALDALE, Alta.—A change of dates in the tentative itinerary of his visits to towns in interior B.C. has been announced recently by Rev. G. G. Nakayama of Coaldale.

He will make his first stop at Slocan City on June 2 according to present plans.

Rev. Nakayama states that movie films which he took during last year's visit to B.C. and eastern Canada will be shown in the various centres.

Correction

In the April 27 issue, The New Canadian reported the marriage of "Miss Umeko Tateyama, daughter of Mr. Shinpachi Tateyama of Greenwood, B.C. and Mr. Shigesame Segawa of Midway, B.C." The names should have read, "Miss Umeko Tateyama, daughter of Mrs. Kima Tateyama of Greenwood, B.C. and Mr. Shigemi Segawa of Midway, B.C."

The New Canadian regrets the error and begs to apologize for any inconveniences which may have arisen from the inaccurate report.

In Passing... ...By k.m.

In future, Canadians in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa will have a chance to brush up on their dancing under expert guidance. Instructors of the $12,000,000-a-year enterprise of Arthur Murray will soon be showing them the way to "social dancing." Preparations of studios are already underway in Montreal, and Murray agents are said to be seeking suitable sites in Toronto.

Instructors in these cities are expected to be comprised mostly of Canadians, with a skeleton crew of teachers from the U.S. to train the would-be instructors. Eventually, local staffs will be equipped to provide its own replacements, with at least 50 trained instructors placed in Toronto alone.

Prerequisites of instructors include natural dancing ability and extroverted personality. Neurotic candidates are weeded out by a "diacritical" personality test.

Murray's career grew out of his shyness and inferiority complex. As a boy in New York's tough lower East Side, he felt a "certain backwardness and gawkiness" at his excessive height. It was at school that a girl in his class finally taught him the first steps in the art of dancing. Soon after, he entered a settlement house "flat-foot waltz" contest and won a prize. He got a job as instructor in a dance hall, and then invested the money in a Vernon Castle course and became an instructor in Castle Hall, the nation's most lavish dance salon of the day.

Eventually he quit and enrolled in a business administration course at Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta, Ga. While there, he thought of the idea of selling dance lessons by mail using the "How I Became Popular Overnight" and "They Laughed At Me" approach to public market. When several thousand persons answered his pulp-magazine advertisements, Murray returned to New York intent on making his living by instructing would-be dancers.

Since then, Murray has taught over a million Americans how to dance. Among his pupils are Bing Crosby, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Presently, Canadians too will have the benefit of his talents. They may well thank the girl who first took Murray by the hand and launched him on a successful dancing career.

Cards of Thanks

I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to my friends in B.C. for their many acts of kindness during my long stay in Slocan, and also for the friendly send-off and the many gifts I received at the time of my departure.

Mrs. I. Terakita,
699½ Burrows Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

* * *

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to our friends in Greenwood and Slocan Valley for their many acts of kindness during our stay in Slocan and also for the many gifts we received at the time of our relocation.

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• **Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.**, Kapuskasing [illegible] 200 men as pulpwood cutters. Comfortable quarters [illegible] board offered. This company is interested in single [illegible] accommodation for families will be available at [illegible] within the next few weeks. This camp maintains [illegible] telephone communications, radio and weekly [illegible] shows.

Rate of pay—4 ft. wood, piled, $3.50 per cord [illegible]
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• **Mr. G. M. Bell**, Calgary, Alta., requires [illegible] domestic service. Wages: $50. Living accommodation [illegible] to the extent of bedroom, living room and [illegible]

• **Mr. Vernon Cardy**, Van David, Que. Couple [illegible] Very little work. Would accept two [illegible] as cook and other as maid. Wages: $75 to $[illegible] Accommodation suite consisting of sitting room [illegible] Note: This is an excellent position for a [illegible]

• **Dr. Arthur F. Dunn**, Corner Bay and Albert St., [illegible] Ont., want domestic couple. Excellent wages: $[illegible] month.

All persons interested apply to Project Supervisor [illegible] Application Form G-410 so that they may be listed [illegible] transfer to one of the above.

Department of Labor, Japanese Division